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WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT UNDER STUDY

FY280209 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The government has been studying Bolivia's possible withdrawal from the Andean Pact, President Luis Garcia Meza said today at government house shortly before attending a working breakfast with officers, noncommissioned officers and corporals of the La Paz garrison.

On making the announcement, President Garcia Meza made it clear that no decision will be made until the conditions conducive to promoting unity among countries of the Southern Cone are created. He said that, in any event, the Southern Cone will offer more advantages to the country than the Andean Pact. He concluded by conveying his support for the Argentine president's idea of creating a bloc of countries sharing the same ideology.

GARCIA MEZA PRESIDES AS CABINET APPROVES BUDGET

FY271333 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The national cabinet, presided over by President Luis Garcia Meza, met yesterday morning and approved a national budget of 100,812,000,000 Bolivian pesos. This information was released by Press and Information Minister Fernando Palacios. He explained that this budget should have been approved by the national congress of the previous administration in order for the government to work normally, but that due to the negligence of the previous administration and its congress, the budget was not approved.

Palacios also said that the cabinet was briefed by the foreign minister regarding the 16 countries which have recognized the Bolivian Government. Bolivia maintains a total of 28 embassies; therefore, there are only a few countries which have yet to recognize the national government.

The foreign minister also reported on the activities carried out by our embassies abroad to deny the false information about Bolivia released by some biased press organizations. He also said that some legal measures are currently under study to apply against officials who, while holding diplomatic positions abroad, acted incorrectly, violating laws of the national constitution, the regulations of the Bolivian foreign service and the penal code. The cases of officials of the embassies in Paris, Mexico, London, Caracas and Tokyo were given.

Palacios also said that, according to the report given by Interior Minister Luis Arce to the cabinet, there is absolute normalcy throughout the country.

INDONESIA CONVEYS 'DESIRE TO CONTINUE CORDIAL RELATIONS'

FY280247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Indonesian Government, through its ambassador, who serves concurrently in Brasilia, has notified the Bolivian Foreign Ministry of its desire to continue the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that the Indonesian recognition brings to 17 number of countries that have expressed their desire to continue relations with Bolivia.

AFP JOURNALIST DETAINED BY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

FY261141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1114 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--AFP's special correspondent in La Paz, Albert Brun, was detained in the Bolivian capital yesterday, Monday, by seven persons who identified themselves as members of the armed forces intelligence service. Brun was in his room at the Sheraton Hotel, where AFP's office has been provisionally operating since the 17 July coup.

The French ambassador, who has submitted an energetic protest to the authorities, arrived at the hotel after the raid had taken place and while Brun was being taken to the Interior Ministry. The French ambassador indicated that the Bolivian security agents had taken personal documents, a TELEX machine and a camera from Brun's room.

AFP's general directorate in Paris has protested to the Bolivian Government regarding the violation of the freedom to report and has asked for the release of Brun and guarantees which will allow him to continue with his task.

Some weeks ago, the foreign correspondents in La Paz had received guarantees from the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, after a number of incidents had occurred. During the coup, the military had destroyed the installations of the radio station where AFP had its office. AFP's permanent correspondent in La Paz at that time, Eduardo Perez Iribarne, was obliged to seek refuge in the Peruvian Embassy, where he remains.

Since that time, other journalists have been detained, and a U.S. woman journalist has been expelled from the country.

AFP Protest

FY262039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug (AFP)--In a telegram sent to Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, AFP President and Director General Henri Pigeat voiced a strong protest today over the detention of an AFP reporter yesterday, Monday, in La Paz.

Pigeat stated in his telegram: Through this telegram I want to express my profound surprise at the communique published on 26 August by the Bolivian Interior Ministry announcing the detention and impending expulsion from the country of Albert Brun, AFP regional director and special envoy to Bolivia.

I wish to strongly protest this measure that has been taken against a reporter in the exercising of his professional functions, which is an attack on the freedom of information; and I ask you to intervene before the appropriate organizations to seek the release of Albert Brun, he added.

Pigeat added: I hereby confirm that the accusations included in that communique are not in line with the text of the report sent from La Paz by AFP on 21 August regarding Dr Jorge Siles Salinas.

In addition, AFP only cited witnesses, according to the professional ethics. AFP also published the consequent denial, when one came, Pigeat stated.

The AFP director general also asked the Bolivian president to have the announced measure cancelled and the actual facts determined. Pigeat concluded by expressing confidence that a quick solution will be found, and added: I take this opportunity to extend my greetings to you.

RIGHTIST GROUP CLAIMS BOMB ATTACKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY280113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0006 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Exerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Aug (AFP)--The underground extreme right organization New Fatherland Falange [Falange Patria Nueva] this afternoon claimed responsibility for the three bomb attacks perpetrated in Rio de Janeiro today which resulted in one person dead and seven wounded.

These attacks were perpetrated against the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), the Rio de Janeiro city hall and the leftist weekly TRIBUNA OPERARIA.

This underground organization also threatened the Brazilian Press Association (ABI), the Rio de Janeiro legislative assembly, the opposition TRIBUNA DE IMPRESA and the journalists union with bomb attacks.

The buildings where these organizations are located were evacuated immediately after spokesmen of the extremist organization made telephone calls saying that bombs had been placed in the buildings.

The first attack came early this morning against the TRIBUNA OPERARIA building. The building was damaged but no casualties were reported.

Figueiredo Statement

PY280026 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] In referring to the bomb attacks which took place in Rio de Janeiro this afternoon, the president of the republic stated during a meeting with deputy (Sergio Amoreira) that these incidents do not promote the political opening being carried out in the country.

President Figueiredo also stated that the Brazilian Government will investigate these cases.

SONDA III 'PROBING ROCKET' LAUNCHED

PY280126 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A Sonda III rocket was launched today at the Barreira do Inferno base in Natal, in Rio Grande do Norte State. According to experts of the Aerospace Activities Institute and the Barreira do Inferno base, the Sonda III is a two-stage probing rocket with a structure made of steel and alloys, it is propelled by a solid fuel with 90 percent Brazilian-made components, and it can climb up to 610 kilometers at a speed of 11,000 kilometers per hour.

FREI EMERGES AS 'LEADING OPPOSITION FIGURE'

FY271755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 27 Aug (AFP)--Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei today became the leading opposition figure, just 2 weeks before the plebiscite called by the Chilean Government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

While Pinochet today started a tour through the northern region of the country to explain the importance of what his government calls the constitution of freedom, Frei is getting ready to preside over a massive rally to be held in a few hours in Santiago in which he will repudiate the constitution that has been proposed, as well as the holding of a plebiscite.

Pinochet has stated that if the constitution is not approved, the 11 million Chileans will return to the judicial and political situation that existed 7 years ago, prior to the military coup. Some experts believe that in the hypothetical case that this indeed happens, it should be Eduardo Frei's turn to assume the presidency, since 7 years ago he was president of the Senate.

In an interview published in the Wednesday issue of HOY magazine Frei said: The people will vote, but I am sure that the result of the vote count will not reflect the real results.

The former president in addition to refuting the validity of the plebiscite also criticized the draft constitution which, if approved, will establish the continuation of the Pinochet government for another 16 years.

Frei, moreover, denied with annoyance reports issued by government sources which states that he has political ambitions and that he wants to return to the presidency. He added that these statements are very funny, since they are precisely issued by those who want to perpetuate themselves in power.

In general [words indistinct] Frei summarizes what other opposition sectors believe, since it groups people who range from conservatives to communists. According to them, Chile does not need a plebiscite; what it needs is a provisional government that will call a constituent assembly and restore democracy.

FREI'S RALLY REPORTEDLY CONTROLLED BY MARXISTS

FY280325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Marxist elements have taken complete control of the political meeting that is being held tonight at Caupolican Theater. Former President Frei was welcomed in the theater by an audience that shouted the old slogans of the defunct Popular Unity [UP]. Similar events took place on the streets adjacent to the theater, where demonstrators sought to provoke security personnel.

The only speaker thus far has been Manuel Sanhueza, former justice minister under the UP regime, who urged the citizenry to vote "no" on 11 September.

Speaking over Radio Moscow last night, former Communist Senator Volodia Teitelboim urged his comrades and companeros to set up a UP-Christian Democrat alliance, which became evident tonight at the Caupolican Theater and its adjacent area. He also called for Marxist mobilization in favor of the meeting held tonight, where the leading actor was former President Frei.

COLOMBIA TO TRANSFER EMBASSY FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA272150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian Government today ordered its ambassador to Israel, Cesar Castro Perdomo, to transfer the Colombian Embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The measure was adopted after the Israeli Knesset passed a law declaring Jerusalem its only and indivisible capital.

Columbia is the third Latin American country [as received] to transfer its embassy to Tel Aviv. The Venezuelan and Uruguayan Governments have already done so.

USE OF FORCE TO DEFEND CAYS NOT DISMISSED

PA271815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP)--Colombia, through Foreign Minister Diego Uribe, reaffirmed here today its total sovereignty over an island and three cays in the Caribbean which Nicaragua has claimed, and did not dismiss the use of force to insure these rights.

Uribe, releasing to newsmen a white paper in response to one the Nicaraguan Government recently published, stresses the unquestionable Colombian sovereignty over San Andres Island and Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno Cays which, he said, historically belong to Colombia.

According to the foreign minister, Nicaragua maintains an arbitrary position and its claims, in the light of international law, lack validity. Queried by AFP whether a threat of force exists on the part of Nicaragua, Uribe replied: I do not think so.

Replying to a question by another newsman as to whether the Nicaraguan Government insists on its claims and would even resort to arms, the foreign minister tacitly agreed that an armed conflict between the two countries cannot be dismissed. What would you do as a patriot? Uribe asked.

The foreign minister was emphatic in affirming that Colombia will not agree to have the matter taken before an international court because in its opinion Nicaragua has no claim.

The white paper stresses that the arguments exposed on 4 February by the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, which sought to denounce the treaty on territorial matters between the two countries, in effect since 1930, are for the most part vague and inadmissible.

According to the Colombian text, the Nicaraguan claim violates the fundamental principle of international law of pacta sunt servanda. According to this, every treaty binds the parties and must be fulfilled by them in good faith. This constitutes the cornerstone of relations between states because without recognition of the axiom that treaties must be given faithful and strict fulfillment, peace and international security would be seriously threatened.

Colombia, the white paper notes, is alert and watchful to demand and enforce respect for the rights and obligations which, in conformity with international law, stem from the treaty on territorial matters with Nicaragua.

In sum, the text stresses that Colombia will fulfill its obligations and will demand respect for the rights stemming from this instrument.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

FY271454 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0116 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Aug (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today said that Peru has not yet made "any decision" regarding the recognition of the Bolivian military government. During a press conference Arias asserted that the relations between the two countries "have a different connotation" as related to the other members of the Andean Pact: Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

He explained that a "great" sense of "brotherhood" exists between Peru and Bolivia because they are neighboring nations and said: "We have a continuous exchange of trade."

The foreign minister said that Peru's position with regard to the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza "is similar to that of other countries of the Andean Pact."

"We are in continual consultation with the Andean countries, making an analysis in accordance with the declaration of the presidents," Arias said.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPLORES ARREST OF AFP JOURNALIST

FY271503 Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today deeply deplored the arrest in La Paz of journalist Albert Brun, AFP special correspondent and regional director.

"As foreign minister of a democratic government which respects absolute freedom of the press, I deeply deplore the arrest of Albert Brun, AFP correspondent in Peru, and I hope that his freedom will be ordered as soon as possible," the minister stated.

The head of the Peruvian National Information System, Miguel Alva Orlandini, yesterday condemned the arrest of AFP's special correspondent and indicated that such attitudes can only take place under coupist governments incompatible with the freedom of expression and the press.

INTERIOR MINISTER OPPOSES ARMED PEASANT PATROLS

FY271624 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1227 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Aug (TELAM)--The Peruvian Interior Minister has stated his opposition to the proposal to give legal status to peasant patrols [rondas campesinas]. He indicated that giving them legal status would mean paving the way for very dangerous paramilitary organizations. This opinion of Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta has been shared by Gen Juan Balaguer, director of the civil guards, who emphasized the danger inherent in this sort of organization.

The proposal to grant legal status has been submitted by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] with leftist support but was turned down by the progovernment majority in congress. The interior minister also told the press that his ministry is implementing measures to preclude any action which could be viewed as subversive. He also said that there has not been enough of this type of action to endanger social peace.

As to the ultra-Maoist group Luminous Path [Sendero Luminoso], which has been charged with terrorist attacks in the central mountain region, the minister indicated that this group is not very powerful: "It is active but under control and surveillance."

CONFLICT WITH MEXICO ON EL SALVADOR DENIED

PA272344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry denied here today that a geopolitical confrontation exists between the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela concerning El Salvador.

Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar emphatically denied the statement made in Tegucigalpa by Carlos Hipolito Murillo, president of the Chamber of Industries and Commerce of San Salvador, who said that Salvadoran businessmen have noticed a geopolitical confrontation between Mexico, which is fighting against the Christian Democrats in the government, and Venezuela, which supports them.

Paez Pumar said the programs being carried out by Venezuela in cooperation not only with El Salvador, but also with other Central American and Caribbean countries, to facilitate oil purchases, have always seemed to be a frank and open hand of assistance to brother peoples.

He later said that Venezuela merely proposed that the Mexican Government participate in those programs. The Mexican reply was immediate and very positive. Now the two countries are participating in this program of cooperation.

The deputy foreign minister said if the alleged competition existed, Venezuela would not have invited Mexico to participate. On the contrary, in such a situation, any country would consider acting individually.

Paez Pumar also denied that there is a struggle underway between the Christian democrats and the social democrats to impose their political influence in the area. He said that, in this regard, our position conforms to doctrine and the concept that Christian democracy is pluralist.

He then said: We are not going to deny that within Venezuela, the Christian democrats are struggling to obtain supremacy and the people's favor. This is the case in each country in which there is a Christian democratic movement and a social democratic one. However, to use this as a basis for stating that the Venezuelan Government is involved in an international activity at variance with its own concepts is simply mere speculation.

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEDGES PROTECTION TO CUBAN REFUGEES

PA280402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today that his country upholds the right of asylum and is therefore prepared to grant diplomatic protection to the seven Cubans who took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana on Monday night.

The foreign minister told newsmen: We are examining the situation carefully, but as long as Cuba takes a negative position, we will have to consider protecting them. The minister said these cases will be handled like previous ones in which Havana's refusal to grant safe-conducts brought relations between the two countries to their lowest level because of their different concepts of the right of asylum.

Referring to Venezuela's relations with Cuba, the Venezuelan chief diplomat said: We have clearly demonstrated that we appreciate and attribute importance to those relations. The minister said there has been no reply from Havana regarding these last seven refugees, but he hinted that he hopes they do not multiply like the others did.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES ASKING U.S. TO STUDY NEW CANAL

PA280225 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today told this station that Panama has not asked the United States to begin studies for a sea level canal as international news reports indicated. According to the reports, the request was made by Jose Amado, new Panamanian ambassador to the United States, when he presented his credentials to President Jimmy Carter. Here is the statement by Foreign Minister Ozores:

[Begin recording] [Question] According to international news reports, Panama formally asked the United States to carry out the studies on the sea level canal. According to the reports, this request was made by the new ambassador in Washington. Can you comment on this?

[Answer] In the message that Ambassador Juan Jose Amado took to Washington, there was mention of the studies on a sea level canal but not so much asking the U.S. Government to begin them, but rather asking for its approval, so to speak, so that the Japanese Government will be the one to begin these feasibility studies.

Even though the Japanese Government is interested in beginning the studies, it is also aware that this is a very serious project which is of concern to the Panamanian Government and people and which requires additional studies other than merely the feasibility and engineering studies. The Japanese Government has accepted our proposal that it finance a very special study that is very important for Panama. It is a study on the social and economic implications that a second canal would bring to Panama. The Japanese Government has stated that it is willing to finance these studies. They would not necessarily have to be undertaken by Japanese companies. The Panamanian Government could contract local or international enterprises, the University of Panama, the Panamanian Chamber of Construction, the Panamanian Association of Engineers and Architects or whatever firms Panama wants to contract. The Japanese Government would pay for these studies because it is aware that Panama cannot agree to the construction of a second canal if there are no assurances on the economic and social consequences that this would involve. [end recording]

BRIEFS

UN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--The UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the Panamanian Ministry of Agricultural Development today will sign two cooperation agreements for a total of 324,104 balboas as part of the FAO's technical and financial aid program to Panama. One agreement deals with rural administration training and private activities, while the second one is on support for the Department of Colonization and Development of Renewable Natural Resources in Darien Province. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 pp 1a, 6a PA]

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--The Panamanian and Japanese Governments have signed an agreement for improvement of urban transportation in the metropolitan area. Planning and Economic Policy Deputy Minister Abdiel Julio and Makoto Ishikawa, chief of the mission sent by the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation, signed the agreement dated 15 August. The Japanese mission carried out preliminary studies on the improvement of urban transportation in phases. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Aug pp 1, 6a PA]

ANIMAL VACCINATION CAMPAIGN--A total of 13,000 horses will be vaccinated against encephalomyelitis in Herrera Province this week to prevent the spread of the disease, which is now plaguing both Herrera and Los Santos Provinces, a spokesman for the Agriculture Development Ministry has reported. Cattle and their handlers are also being vaccinated in Colon Province against Bovine rabies, of which there are small periodic outbreaks in the area, the official added. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

EMBASSY TO BE MOVED FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA271523 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The government decided yesterday to transfer its embassy in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has reported. The decision fulfills the resolution approved by the UN Security Council Wednesday urging all countries to remove their embassies from Jerusalem. Costa Rica had previously announced it was not planning such transfer.

BUSINESS SECTOR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKE SETTLEMENT

PA280409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] As a result of the government's solution to the labor conflict between the Costa Rican Banana Company and the communist unions, the Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has issued a communique condemning President Carazo's actions. Here is the communique: The Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has issued the following statement following a special general assembly today: Whereas:

1. The strike affecting the Costa Rican Banana Company was declared illegal by the courts,
2. With the declaration that the strike was illegal, the strike movement and its leaders were automatically left outside the law,
3. The Costa Rican Government issued Decree 11748-PSS through which an attempt was made to find a harmonious solution in line with the laws and the court rulings to the labor conflict affecting the Costa Rican Banana Company,
4. The final paragraph of article 2 of the aforementioned decree stated that the control established over the company does not involve financial or commercial intervention or general administration of the company,
5. Without the participation or representation of the banana company and disregarding the court rulings, the aforementioned decree and the country's laws, the Costa Rican Government unexpectedly opened secret negotiations with the union leaders, negotiations which culminated with a settlement that violates the country's legal order,
6. The case of the banana company is not isolated since it is practically identical to the one which affected the [name indistinct] company in which the government tried to negotiate with the communist unions behind the backs of the company.

Therefore, the Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has decided:

1. To express our most vigorous protest to the Costa Rican Government over the way that this case has been handled in light of its labor, social and political implications,
2. To express our most vigorous protest over the way that the Costa Rican Government and the communist unions solved this case, thus violating the country's legal order,
3. To alert the Costa Rican business sector and public over the inadvisable way that the government has been handling and solving the labor conflicts by negotiating with the communists behind the backs of the companies,

4. The government can be sure that with the same strength that we are now protesting the illegality of the settlement of the strike in the southern zone, we will likewise support it when it fulfills the country's laws to guarantee the country's institutionalism.
5. To ask for a meeting with the president to further discuss the aforementioned situation and to express additional views in this regard.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS TRANSFER OF EMBASSY TO TEL AVIV

PA271459 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Foreign Ministry confirmed here today that the Salvadoran Embassy in Jerusalem will be transferred to Tel Aviv. An official bulletin indicated that the transfer is being effected in conformity with the UN Security Council resolution calling for all countries to transfer their embassies from West Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

FARN ATTACKS, DAMAGES SOYAPANGO POWER PLANT

PA280306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (AFP)--Violent clashes broke out this afternoon in Soyapango, 8 km east of San Salvador, when a guerrilla command of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) attacked and set fire to an electric powerplant.

The fighting between guerrillas and army troops, who reinforced their action with helicopter gunships, extended for over 1 hour in downtown Soyapango causing at least five dead among the rebel ranks.

The FARN action was described here as the strongest attack of the leftist groups in the last few months in El Salvador.

In a lightning operation, a large guerrilla group attacked the Soyapango electric plant on several sides and hurled incendiary bombs, producing a fire which soon reached the gas and diesel tanks spreading the fire throughout the northern part of the installations. The installations were heavily damaged, although electricity was restored in Soyapango in the early evening and the service to the eastern sector of the Salvadoran capital was restored. The FARN guerrillas also shot at the troops occupying the plant.

The soldiers repelled the attack in a violent confrontation which extended throughout the town for over 1 hour.

The military forces called for reinforcements and with the participation of helicopter gunships and other combined forces neutralized the action of the guerrillas throughout the city.

The number of dead or injured on both sides has not yet been released, but newsmen saw the bodies of five youths, with the faces covered with red and black handkerchiefs, lying in the streets.

Prior to its attack on the Soyapango plant, the FARN cell also erected barricades and set fire to tires in all roads leading to the town.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

With the outbreak of fighting, traffic was completely paralyzed throughout the eastern sector of San Salvador. Long lines of automobiles formed on the outskirts of the capital and drivers took as long as 1/2 hours to travel the 8 km between Soyapango and San Salvador.

By evening, the situation in Soyapango was under the control of the army. Heavily armed military patrols toured the entire sector, maintaining strict vigilance, but detonations by the insurgents were heard sporadically. Meanwhile, leftist groups today set fire to buses in various parts of the outskirts of the capital, where other violent incidents also occurred.

In this manner, the number of buses set on fire in San Salvador by leftists in the past 2 weeks climbed to over 100, with losses to transporters of over \$8 million. In addition, seven bodies showing signs of violence were found today in various parts of the city.

Education Ministry employees on Wednesday morning occupied ministry installations for some minutes to demand the reinstatement of several coworkers who were fired 2 weeks ago for having participated in a nationwide strike.

The increased violence in El Salvador was considered here to be the response of the leftist groups to the military measures taken by the government to control the situation. These measures were challenged on Sunday by Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Over 30 Killed

PA280434 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0414 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 27 Aug (LATIN)--Over 30 guerrillas were killed this afternoon in a clash with army troops on the outskirts of the neighboring town of Soyapango, 3 [as received] km east of this capital city.

The attack followed an incendiary attack on two diesel fuel tanks of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL) at this town. According to official spokesman of the CEL, losses were estimated at least at \$400,000.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONDEMNS STRIKE 'REPRESSION'

PA271449 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 20-21 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission [CDHES] has denounced the repression as a result of the general strike called by the revolutionary Democratic Front.

All week long the people have been intimidated by the security and army forces through their patrols, military takeover of zones, searches of individuals and homes and so forth, the CDHES added. In view of this, the CDHES condemned the acts which constitute obvious violations of human rights, specifically the right to live.

The commission condemned the killing of many people who were captured by the security forces and army and later found dead. It demanded that people who have been captured for various reasons be released immediately or be turned over to the courts if there are charges against them and that their lives be respected.

OFFICIALS SAY 'EXTREMISTS HAVE LOST THEIR WAY'

PA272246 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister, and Col Nicolas Carranza, under secretary of defense, said yesterday that the extremists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are continuing their violent actions. They said that the extremists have lost their way and have become counterrevolutionaries since we, the officials said, are carrying out the real revolution through the changes that favor the masses.

The officials analyzed the country's general situation and expressed their opinion regarding the violent acts which the extremist groups affiliated with the FDR continue to carry out. They are talking of more strikes without realizing that the Salvadoran people do not want more strikes and violence and need to work and live in peace, Colonels Garcia and Carranza said.

They added that instead of dedicating themselves to looting, assaults, kidnappings, terror and other negative actions, the FDR militants should join the process of changes if in truth they desire the well-being of the Salvadoran people.

FPL LEADER SAYS POPULAR VICTORY INEVITABLE

PA280333 San Jose Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The victory of the popular forces in El Salvador is inevitable. The Salvadoran popular forces have already organized their first army corps, with battalions of up to 600 soldiers each, operating in various regions of the country. The above statement was made by Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], to the Mexican magazine PROCESO.

Carpio added that the single revolutionary leadership also has 100,000 militiamen engaged in a war of demoralization and attrition which the enemy cannot resist.

This military structure, according to the FPL top leader, responds to the tactical concept of struggle of the various revolutionary organizations of El Salvador which are taking part in the combined armed and political activity.

Cayetano Carpio said that in its so-called intent to pacify the country, the Christian Democratic Junta intends to murder 200,000 persons. The leader praised the unity of the various revolutionary groups now represented in the single leadership.

Referring to the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Carpio said 8 warships, 2,000 marines and 1 aircraft carrier have been located in Pacific waters. He noted that the menace of the U.S. presence in El Salvador is real not only to El Salvador, but to other Central American countries.

GUATEMALA

HAVANA RADIO CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH REBEL LEADERS

PA271755 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Radio Havana Cuba presents an interview with three leaders of the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala [FAR]. This interview was granted to a Latin American journalist somewhere in Guatemala and sent to us through friendly channels.

[Begin recording] [First speaker] In the present political and revolutionary situation in Guatemala, the FAR, as a revolutionary organization, considers that the unification process of the FAR, the EGP [Poor People's Guerrilla Army] and ORPA is, and must be, a guarantee for the victory of the revolution in our country.

There is an important element in the history of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement: Since the revolutionary organizations in our country first made their appearance there has always been an exchange of information among its forces. In our case, beginning in 1971, the FAR posed the need for unification in political activities, in the struggle for power and in the development of the revolutionary process in order to achieve a single leadership for the revolutionary and political forces in Guatemala. But only a year ago did conditions of an increase in the people's movement allow the start of a unification process. This process has laid the foundations for the coordination of the mass movement as well as for the work of political and military organization by these masses in the struggle to gain power and establish of a revolutionary, democratic and popular government.

These bases of the unification process must be bolstered with a joint debate in a broad spirit of criticism and self-criticism whereby the revolutionary organizations may offer the Guatemalan people a real, objective alternative with the victory of the revolution.

[Second speaker] The present unification process underway in Guatemala, which we enthusiastically describe as a definitive process, is quite different from other concepts of unity in the history of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement. It is totally different from other initiatives of the past to achieve unity. First it is based on the increase in the mass movement in Guatemala and the growing development of the revolutionary movement in Central America and the Caribbean. It is also based on objectives different from those in the past.

In this unification process there is absolutely no electoral interest or any other superficial motive. It is taking place at a time when our people have the historic need not only to join forces but to multiply their forces in order to advance and to reach one of our objectives, namely, gaining power.

[First speaker] In conclusion, the unification process consists of the formation of, or the search for, a single leadership capable of leading the popular and revolutionary movement, while being flexible with the participation by other democratic and progressive sectors in the struggle against the military dictatorship to final victory.

[Third speaker] This is important because although the reactionary forces have their differences. They agree in combating the popular movement, and this unites them. Thus we revolutionaries must be aware of the present historic moment. Unity is the watchword of the day. In the national and international context, to be against unity at this time is to be a counterrevolutionary. [end recording]

TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED IN QUICHE DEPARTMENT

PA272151 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Army troops are patrolling the streets of Nebaj, Quiche, where shooting constantly occurs, particularly at night. Individuals arriving from that municipality have reported that the military patrols are demanding identification documents from pedestrians and drivers. The army is also using helicopters to watch over the population. Firemen are afraid to answer calls. They are hesitant to provide service in Nebaj because they think their lives are in danger.

Teacher Macario Alberto Garzona Jerez, director of the school in the village of Paloc, was killed yesterday. His body was brought out of the village on horseback since there is no road to the village.

In the departmental capital of Quiche, terrorists set fire to the home of Andres Giron Galicia last night. Since no firetrucks arrived, the nearby houses were evacuated and neighbors extinguished the fire.

HONDURAS

NAMES OF NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS, STAFF PUBLISHED

PA272028 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Honduran Armed Forces Communique No 036 issued in August 1980 in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Office announces that under article 34 of the armed forces bylaws, the high command has made the following appointments effective 1 September 1980:

Col Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz and Col Jose Matias Hernandez, assistants to the armed forces general staff,
Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Public Security Forces (FUSEP),
Col Ruben H. Montoya, commander of the naval force,
Air Force Col Walter Lopez Reyes, commander of the air force,
Lt Col Juan Ramon Pena Paz, General Staff Personnel Department chief,
Lt Col Leonel Riera Natti, Operations and Training Department chief,
Lt Col Marcial Enamorado Perez, Civilian Affairs Department chief,
Col Efraim Zavala Funez, Public Security Forces General Staff chief,
Col Efraim L. Gonzalez, Command and General Staff School director,
Col Marco Abella, "General Francisco Morazan" Military School director,
Col Humberto Bodden Caceres, 1st Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, 2d Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa, 3d Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Roberto Martinez Avila, 4th Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Humberto Regalado Hernandez, 5th Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Victorio Sanchez Cruz, 6th Infantry Battalion commander,
Lt Col Roman Tabora Bogran, 7th Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo, 10th Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Daniel Bali Castillo, 11th Infantry Battalion commander,
Col Luis Alonso Cardona, 1st Engineer Battalion commander,
Col Rigoberto Regalado Lara, 1st Artillery Battalion commander,
Lt Col Lufti Azzab Matute, 2d Artillery Battalion commander,
Lt Col Hector Aplicano Molina, 3d Artillery Battalion commander,
Lt Col Carlos Hernan Garcia, Signal Corps commander,
Lt Col Wilfredo Sanchez Valladares, Logistic Support Command commander,
Col Rene Paz Alfaro, Defense and Public Security deputy minister,
Lt Col Alvarado Castro Palma, Defense and Public Security Ministry senior officer,
Lt Col Jose Antonio Madrid, liaison officer to the U.S. military mission,
Col Esteban Elvir Argenal, liaison officer to the OAS,
Col Francisco Zepeda A., air force general staff chief,
Lt Col Edgardo Mejia, Air Force Personnel Department chief,
Maj Alberto Ursina, "Col Armando Escalona Espinal" Air Force Base commander,
Maj Luis I. Aguilar, "Col Hector Carraccioli" Air Force Base commander,
Col Ramon Reytez Sanchez, military aide to the Honduran Embassy in the United States.

NICARAGUA

PROTOCOL ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

PA252224 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] A Nicaraguan Energy Institute [INE] news bulletin has reported that several days ago a Bulgarian mission composed of two top-level engineers visited Nicaragua to determine what technical assistance the People's Republic of Bulgaria can offer this country.

"These engineers work for TECNOIMPORT, Bulgaria's state engineering enterprise. Several energy development projects were submitted to them, such as the Rio Ye-Ye hydroelectric center. This project would supply energy to the Bonanza, Siuna and Rosita mining regions, in addition to the communities and settlements which the Ministry of Settlements and Housing and the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute are establishing in this mining region," the bulletin states.

At present the mining region's electricity is produced by diesel equipment at an extremely high operational cost. This method also involves transportation difficulties. Obviously these conditions directly affect the cost of energy production. In contrast, the Rio Ye-Ye hydroelectric project will provide energy at a low cost that will not be affected by continuous petroleum price increases and will thus avoid the heavy outflow of foreign exchange.

Another Project

A project expanding nine substations was also submitted to the Bulgarian technicians. This project calls for renovating substations and installing more transformers and other energy-transmission equipment to cope with the increase in loads which will be experienced in the next 5 years. Among the substations to be expanded are the Los Brasiles, Masaya, La Oriental, and the southern substations.

The report also states that the "establishment of a transformer repair shop was also discussed. At present, whenever a transformer requires repair it must be sent to Costa Rica and this results in a considerable loss of foreign exchange. The Bulgarian mission showed great interest in the installation of this shop in Nicaragua."

2-Month Wait

The projects along with pertinent information were delivered to the members of the mission and it is expected that within 2 months they will be sending a specific proposal. To this end the head of the Bulgarian mission, Mikhail Milev, and the general director, Emilio Rappaccioli B., signed a protocol on Saturday, 2 August, which is the first step in negotiating the aforementioned technical cooperation.

JUNTA DECREES ON ELECTIONS, PRESS

PA271618 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, empowered by the country's basic statute, officially announced tonight that nomination of candidates and political campaigns are prohibited prior to 1984. This takes into consideration the destruction of the social and economic bases of our country. The electoral organization that will be created will be in charge of setting the date for the electoral process to elect the authorities to lead the revolutionary process that will culminate in 1985 with the general election.

Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas will read the decree, but prior to that you will hear an announcement by Commander Daniel Ortega:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Good evening, Nicaraguan brothers: Today our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, interpreting the sentiments of the Nicaraguan working people, the honest businessmen and the medium and large producers who are truly working for the country's well-being, announces three bills that will be sent to the State Council tomorrow to be debated.

These bills concern first the climate of tranquillity needed by our country to face up to the economic limitations left by the dictatorship and to truly move forward with the process of economic reactivation.

We are referring to a matter that deals with the election issue. For this reason, we recall article 28 of the basic statute, which says: As soon as the conditions of national reconstruction allow, general elections will be held in conformity with the call of the government junta.

This means that after these conditions exist, we will call elections. Meanwhile, we believe the working people should not be distracted by party confrontations, the drafting of lists of candidates and that sort of thing but must concentrate their efforts on production and on the country's economic reactivation. The other bills deal with the defense of the revolution, the activities of the counterrevolution which we know are occurring and, most of all, the new values which appeared with the revolutionary process and which force us to abide by new rules of conduct.

Now here are the companeros of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who will read these decrees.

[Cordova Rivas] The junta of the government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. One year after the beginning of the Sandinist people's revolution and after a thorough analysis, it has reached the conclusion that the country's economic, social and moral backwardness and destruction is of such extent that reconstruction cannot be achieved before 1985,
2. Economic democracy begins when social inequalities begin to weaken and when the workers and peasants improve their living conditions,
3. Our working people, the professionals, the patriotic businessmen and the other social sectors have dedicated themselves to the reconstruction of the country.

Therefore, in using its powers, it decrees the following law which establishes the period of the electoral process:

Article 1. The electoral process through which the Nicaraguans will determine the government that will continue to build the new Nicaragua will begin in January 1984,

Article 2. The elections which will be the culmination of this electoral process will be held in 1985,

Article 3. Therefore any nomination or appointment of candidates for the general elections made before 1984 is hereby prohibited until authorized by the electoral organization that will be appointed in that year for that purpose, without detriment to the free political activity guaranteed in the basic statute [word indistinct] rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguans. The violation of this article will be punished with the penalty established in Article 4 of the Law on Public Order and Security under the procedure established by the same law.

Article 4. This law will go into effect when it is published by any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

[Arturo Cruz] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. Access to staples is a victory for the Sandinist revolution, which will have to defend itself from negative interests that seek to act in certain circles in the new Nicaragua to obstruct access to these staples through the publication of biased news reports.

Therefore, using its powers, it decrees the following:

Law to Regulate Information on Reports of an Economic Content:

Article 1. The communications media of the republic, whatever their goal, will not be permitted to disseminate news or issue information regarding shortages of staples because this would lead to speculation with the prices of these products. They will not be permitted to disseminate news or issue information on matters that go against or damage the country's economic stability without confirming the truth of these reports with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or the Domestic Trade Ministry,

Article 2. The coordinator general of the communications media will issue a report on cases of violations of the preceding article, and if a case calls for it he will order publication of the pertinent rectification by the media which violated the article with the same characteristics and length [extension] of the original publication if he deems it necessary,

Article 3. The coordinator will send a copy of this report to the Justice Ministry for the assignment of responsibility in conformity with the Law on Public Order and Security and the other penal laws of the republic,

Article 4. This decree will go into effect upon its publication by any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua 26 August 1980, the year of the literacy campaign. [Signed] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo J. Cruz.

[Sergio Ramirez] The following is the text of the bill regulating reports on internal security and national defense that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announced on 23 August on occasion of the rally closing the national literacy crusade. The bill states:

The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. Freedom of press is a victory for the Nicaraguan people, so all media must seek the truth of reports for the sake of national unity, the defense of the nation and the consolidation of the revolution.

Therefore, in using its powers, it decrees the following law to regulate reports on internal security and national defense:

Article 1. The communications media of the republic, whatever their nature, will not be able to disseminate news or issue reports on aspects of the country's internal security or that jeopardize or attack our national defense without verifying them with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or the Defense and Interior Ministries. This type of report includes the dissemination of news or reports such as armed confrontations, attacks on government officials and similar situations,

Article 2. It will be up to the coordinator general of the communications media to issue a report on cases of violations to the preceding article, and if the case calls for it he may order the violator to publish a rectification with the same characteristics and length of the original publication,

Article 3. He will immediately send a copy of this report to the Justice Ministry for assignment of penal responsibilities in conformity with the Law on Public Order and Security and the other penal laws of the republic,

Article 4. This decree will enter into effect upon its publication by any means of communication without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua 26 August 1980, year of the literacy campaign.

This is signed by the members of the junta of the government of national reconstruction. On these two bills which refer to the means of communication, the government junta wants to clearly note that we are not creating extraordinary measures concerning journalists or the free exercise of journalism guaranteed by revolutionary laws. These decrees simply contain preventive measures to contribute to a climate of national tranquillity in order to devote ourselves to increasing production and developing the country's economy in this period that will last until 1985 when general elections will be held. These laws are not creating penalties for those who violate them, but are referring violators to the regular laws of the penal code and the Law on Public Order and Security which have been issued already. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT CONFIDENT OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PA270107 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 00 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] In a brief statement to the press, the president of the Central Bank, Alfredo Alaniz, said the country's economic recovery is in very good condition and continues to improve steadily, conforming to the progress estimates made when drafting the economic recovery programs. He expressed confidence that the economic situation would continue to improve in view of the prospective increase in exports and decrease in imports.

The bank official said the nation's productive sectors, particularly the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors, have received considerable support in view of the Central Bank's policy of giving them special attention, as these sectors are an important part of the nation's economic recovery program.

IMPORTS FROM CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS RESTRICTED

PA272337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua has had to turn to credits of up to \$25 million from both Guatemala and Honduras and to credits from Costa Rica totaling \$35 million because of our trade balance situation with the rest of the area. Nicaragua has showed a \$1,713,000 cash deficit with Guatemala. The deficit with El Salvador amounts to 12,418,000 cordobas, with Honduras 6,327,000 cordobas and with Costa Rica \$11,365,000. All of this adds up to more than \$80 million in cash. In addition, up to 76 million [no currency specified] of the aforementioned credits with Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica have been used. All of this was to replace the inventories of businessmen and industrialists after the liberation war and the Somozist looting. For this reason, the government had to be flexible in the use of credits, a measure that has endangered our economy.

Therefore, the government is now forced to restrict imports of luxury items from the Central America area. There are no problems in obtaining important products from outside this area because a system exists in these cases for obtaining foreign currency.

SEVERAL DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED IN FAD TRIAL

PA260444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Several people charged with involvement in the activities of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD] were acquitted. They are:

Walter Moller Christianson, Francisco Jose Urbina Serrato, Jose Augusto Velasquez Aguilar, Fernando Enrique Davila Ruiz, Miguel Mendoza Rodriguez, Antonio Urbina Ramirez, Jose Dolores Arauz Valle, Miguel Angel Guzman Loaisiga, Roberto Gonzalez Bello, Jose Luis Urbina Calero, Gerardo Garcia Gomez, Federico Guzman Urbina, Isaldo Torres Martinez and Carlos Suarez Martinez.

They were all acquitted by the judge. An order for their release was issued today since the judge did not find sufficient proof of their guilt. In this way, our justice shows honesty and impartiality as well as generosity since some of these individuals were truth peasants deceived by counterrevolutionary adventurers who only sought to destabilize the country's domestic order.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES ANTI-SANDINIST RADIO COMMENTARIES

PA271858 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past few days some radio stations, and Radio Corporacion in particular, have been referring to the reactionary parties as democratic. "Sucesos" newscast has been using the term "democratic parties" in referring to the Conservative Party, Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and others. "Sucesos" says: The democratic parties want elections. Fabio Gadea, owner of Radio Corporacion, told Radio Mundial in an interview that the democratic parties were willing to hold talks with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Their game is obvious. They want to make it look as if their groups, the bosses' parties, are democratic and the FSLN is not. This is absolutely untrue. We denounce their ill-intentioned and hypocritical maneuver. In fact they are the ones who are not democratic because they represent the interests of a privileged minority. On the other hand, the FSLN is democratic because it is struggling for the people and its aim is to rescue the exploited majorities from oppression. The FSLN is democratic because it is trying to build a democratic state in which the people have direct and full participation.

The game some radio stations are playing is obvious; they are pretending to be honest but in reality they are trying to confuse the people by playing with words and using cheap and hypocritical phrases without any real content.

ECHEVERRIA, BORGE MEET SECRETLY IN MANAGUA

PA271522 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] [Interior Minister] Tomas Borge has met secretly with Echeverria. The meeting was held over the weekend at the Intercontinental Hotel.

Juan Jose Echeverria, our former security minister, met Sunday behind closed doors with Borge during his visit to Nicaragua on the occasion of the closing of the literacy crusade.

It has been learned that the chief topic of discussion during the meeting at Managua's Intercontinental Hotel was the arms smuggling case, which has hurt Echeverria so much politically. Also discussed was Nicaragua's support for Echeverria, it was said.

MORE CUBANS LEAVE U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA272115 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 27 Aug (AFP)--A diplomatic source has reported that another 15 cubans who had taken refuge in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana turned themselves over to the local authorities today. Seven of them are former political prisoners, one is an adult relative and seven others are not former prisoners.

In the U.S. office there are still 24 people of the original group of 387 who sought refuge there as a result of confrontations with revolutionary militants on 2 May. The other 363 people have been gradually turning themselves over to the local authorities.

CASTRO MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU270945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message addressed by Fidel Castro to Nicolae Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet on Romanian's national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

In the atmosphere of great elation in which the Romanian nation celebrates the 36th anniversary of the liberation from the fascist yoke, we take pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of our people, the Communist Party, the Council of State and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings, which we ask you to convey in turn to the people, Communist Party, State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I take this noteworthy opportunity to wish you new and great successes in building the socialist society. We hope that the friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, states and governments will continuously develop.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

FL271143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1128 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation headed by Central Committee member Omar Iser M'jena has left for Tripoli to participate in the world conference of solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS DECREASE IN CRIMINALITY

FL272338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cuban Justice Minister Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has stated that our country's general social growth, whose doer and beneficiary is man himself has contributed to diminishing criminality.

Dorticos Torrado made the statement in a speech at the sixth UN congress on crime prevention and treatment of criminals being held in Caracas.

The statement by Cuba's justice minister was in reference to paragraph 51 of the agenda, "Tendency of Crime and Strategy To Prevent It," in which it is pointed out that in Latin America available figures indicate that a growth in crime always accompanies economic development. Dorticos stated that the problem is not an easy one and that it is not a matter of arguing if development, that is any development, contributes or not to a decrease in criminal behavior in today's world.

What occurs, Dorticos indicated, is that it is not a matter of development in the traditional and classical conditions of economic assessment of the gross national product. It is a matter of the general social growth whose doer is man himself. Dorticos stated that the development of education in our country, the elimination of illiteracy, the eradication of unemployment, school attendance by nearly 100 percent and the education of adults as a universal continuation of the people's general education are phenomena included in our type of development which explain this situation.

Dorticos added that the success achieved in Cuba through technical or juridical crime prevention means have been possible because their operational mechanisms have been developed as part of the socioeconomic life and in the profound and revolutionary reforms of our social, economic, cultural and ethical structures.

VICE AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES FAO COMMITTEE

FL272032 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of Agriculture Miguel Rodriguez Mayea has addressed the FAO preliminary meeting on soil conservation and food production in Latin America, which is holding working sessions in Havana's Palace of Conventions.

In his speech the Cuban delegate noted that beginning in 1959 our country's agrarian structure underwent radical changes. He stressed that once freed of the heavy load of **socioeconomic** structures which were causing an accelerated erosion of the natural resources, Cuba has conducted profound social changes and a true agrarian reform. The Cuban vice minister of agriculture added that the creation of those conditions made it possible for the implementation of effective and concrete programs aimed at developing the economy in an integral manner and putting an end to 4 centuries of colonial exploitation.

Elsewhere in his speech, Rodriguez Mayea referred to the efforts made in our country to improve soil fertility. In that sense, he said that during the years of revolutionary power 802 dams and microdams with 5.7 billion cubic meters of water capacity have been built. He added that such quantity is 100 times the damming capacity existing in our country in 1958. Rodriguez Mayea stressed that the construction of dams has made the irrigation and drainage of large areas of cultivation possible.

BRIEFS

NEW THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--The largest thermoelectric plant that Cuba will have in the immediate future which will be built near the Havana municipality of Santa Cruz del Norte has been declared a priority project of the Union of Young Communists. The plant will have 12 large generators or 4 more than the largest thermoelectric plant in Cuba today--the Mariel thermoelectric plant. Construction of the plant, one of the biggest projects in the next 5-year period [1981-85], will cost 100 million pesos, and this does not include its equipment. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Aug 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE IN NEW YORK

FL271745 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley yesterday afternoon held talks in New York, lasting over one hour, with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

A statement from Jamaica House said: "The leaders exchanged views on a number of international political and economical issues. They discussed at length the current situation in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia. It was the first meeting between the two prime ministers since Mr Mugabe took office earlier this year. The Zimbabwean prime minister took the opportunity to brief Mr Manley on developments in his country.

"Prime Minister Manley expressed on behalf of the government and the people of Jamaica sincere pleasure at the fact that Zimbabwe would be admitted to the United Nations tomorrow. He also expressed best wishes to Prime Minister Mugabe on the occasion of his address to the U.S. General Assembly tomorrow.

Mr Manley brought the Zimbabwean head of state up to date on the political and economic situation in Jamaica. Both leaders expressed satisfaction at the talks. Associated with Mr Manley at the talks were Jamaica's ambassador to the UN Mr Don Mills and Jamaica's ambassador to the USA; Mr Alfred Rattray. Associated with Mr Mugabe were his minister of foreign affairs and minister of economic planning.

"Prime Minister Manley will tomorrow be delivering the keynote address at the UN non-governmental organization special meetings to launch its development drives for the decade of the eighties".

He returns home tomorrow.

PNP TO MONITOR SECURITY FORCES ACTIONS

FL251400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The National Executive Council [NEC] of the People's National Party is to monitor actions of the security forces for what it describes as "abuses of power by both the police and the military."

A statement from the party's general secretary Dr D.D. Duncan said:

"The National Executive Council of the People's National Party met in Mandeville Sunday to discuss the question of the present political situation and the party's manifesto for the coming general election.

The NEC, in discussing the political situation, spent a considerable time on reports from the constituencies about the conduct of the security forces in general and, in particular under the suppression of crime act.

Several members of the NEC both from the corporate area and rural Jamaica, presented lists of abuses of power by both the police and the military. Special mention was made of the "plight of urban youths, particularly in the ghetto areas of Kingston". After a lengthy discussion, the NEC decided that there should be constant monitoring of the actions of the security forces, and the abuses should be catalogued and published.

The NEC, while condemning these abuses by those members of the security forces who perpetrated the acts, expressed its willingness to do everything in its power to ensure law and order."